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century. Many of the articles, however, in the present work represent the best that can be done for the laws of England along this line now, and will probably form the starting point for much of the work of a similar nature in the future.

A CONCISE LAW DICTIONARY OF WORDS, PHRASES AND MAXIMS. With an Explanatory list of Abbreviations used in Law Books. By Frederic Jesup Stimson, Professor of Comparative Legislation in Harvard University. Revised Edition by Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees of the Boston Bar, Author of "The Law of Arrest in Civil and Criminal Actions." Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1911, pp. 346.

The revision of this useful little dictionary for law students has not radically changed the Law Glossary originally prepared by Professor Stimson. Nearly two thousand words have been added to the old edition and many citations and cross references designed to add to the practical usefulness of the old book. One of the most valuable of the insertions is a list of Abbreviations, introduced under the caption of that word, extending over more than fifty pages and containing according to the editor practically all abbreviations to which reference will be required. An appendix contains a list of the British regnal years.

CASES ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Selected from Decisions of English and American Courts. By Ernst Freund, Professor of Law in the University of Chicago. American Casebook Series, James Brown Scott, General Editor. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1911, pp. xxi, 681.

This, as the advertisement indicates, is one of the later volumes of the American Casebook Series. The aim of this series, to supply casebooks "physically adapted and intended for use as a whole in the class-room" on all, or nearly all, the subjects "required for admission to the bar" and "constructed upon a uniform plan under the supervision of an editor-in-chief" is as commendable as it is ambitious. The plan of the editor-in-chief, as expressed in the preface, to include in each book so much, and only so much, material as can be effectively covered in the time allotted to the subject to which the volume is devoted deserves approbation and, if it were carried out, would be greatly appreciated by the most of the teaching fraternity. The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of realizing such an ideal is demonstrated by this volume of the series, which, according to the editor's own estimate (four hundred pages for a two-hour course lasting a half year), contains over two hundred pages more of material than can be covered in the usual time of two hours per week for a half year allotted to Administrative Law by those schools which include the subject in their curriculum. This, however, is a common, even if much regretted, short-coming of casebooks, and so is not to be urged against this volume when comparing it with the ordinary production.

The material contained in this book is such as one would expect to find in a volume prepared by this learned author. The selection of cases is good,

and the notes are as full and complete as the compass and purpose of the work will allow. As is usual in books of this sort, many of the cases have been abridged by omitting portions of the opinion or the preliminary statement of facts. This is undoubtedly necessary and advisable in order to economize space in the book and the student's time in reading the cases. In the great majority of instances in this volume this work has been well done, and seldom if ever, does the reader of this book find a case so abbreviated as to incline him to wonder whether by an emasculation of the preliminary statement of facts or by leaving it out entirely the editor has not succeeded in so puzzling the student as to the meaning of the case that it will result in a waste rather than an economy of his time.

The study of public municipal law in our law schools is new when compared with many branches of private law. And the growth of this branch has been so rapid that no generally accepted and scientific classification of it for purposes of study has ever been made. It has been variously treated in text and casebooks on Municipal Corporations, Public Corporations, Public Officers, Extraordinary Legal Remedies and latterly in books on Administrative Law. The fields of works bearing these various titles have overlapped—we find some of the same situations treated in volumes on Public Corporations as are usually treated in works on Public Officers, some of the matters treated of in books on Extraordinary Legal Remedies are usually partially covered in works on Municipal Corporations or Public Officers, and so we might continue down the list. There is no well defined classification of this branch of public law. In a field where there has been so much disagreement it is not to be expected that any new work will escape criticism of its arrangement and the matters selected to be treated therein. As the editor of this book states, he has treated in this volume "a number of topics, which in treatises and digests are generally divided between the law of public officers and the law of extraordinary legal remedies, but which will also be found treated incidentally under such various heads as municipal corporations, taxation, highways, elections, intoxicating liquors, nuisances, public health, public lands, etc." Undoubtedly some will criticise the editor's selection of material, and there may be justice in some of the criticisms. The classification, however, is in the main in accord with the ideas of many of the more advanced students and scholars in public law, and seems to be far more scientific than many that have been offered from time to time. One consideration to be weighed in selecting and classifying material for class-room work is the necessity of covering the law in the particular field as fully as the time of the student will permit and undoubtedly this series will accomplish this in the volume here reviewed and the volume on Public Corporations which is being prepared. It is believed that this work will be found very satisfactory and useful for the class-room, and that it is a credit to the series of which it forms a part.

G. S.